SYLLABLE STRESS & UNSTRESS

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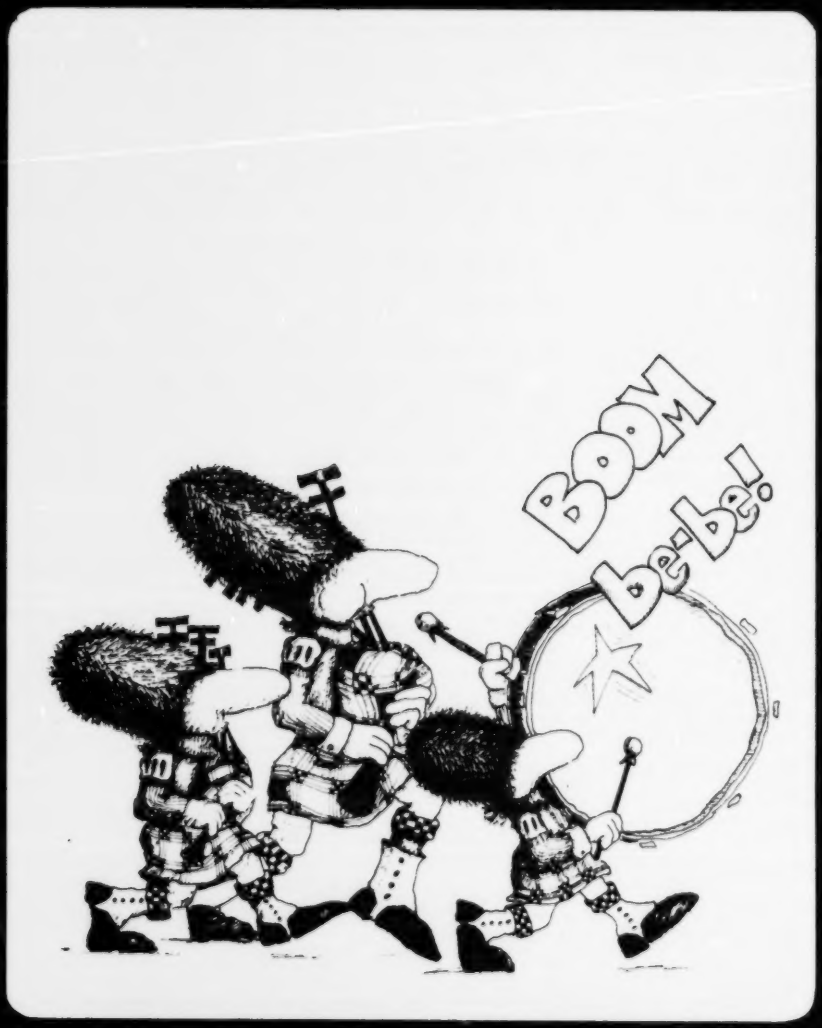

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SYLLABLE STRESS
&
UNSTRESS

by Howard B. Woods

Revised by Edith Pahlke with Howard B. Woods

Linguistic Services Directorate
Language Training Program Branch
Public Service Commission of Canada

Syllable Stress and Unstress is part of the phonology series of the English-as-a-second-language program of the Public Service Commission of Canada's Language Training Program Branch. A tape is available for Part III, the activity section of this book. The books in this phonology series by Howard B. Woods, Ph.D. are:

Vowel Dimensions
Rhythm and Unstress
Syllable Stress and Unstress
Intonation
Sound Production: th
Sound Production: h

Editing: Teresa O'Donovan
Design: Edith Pahlke
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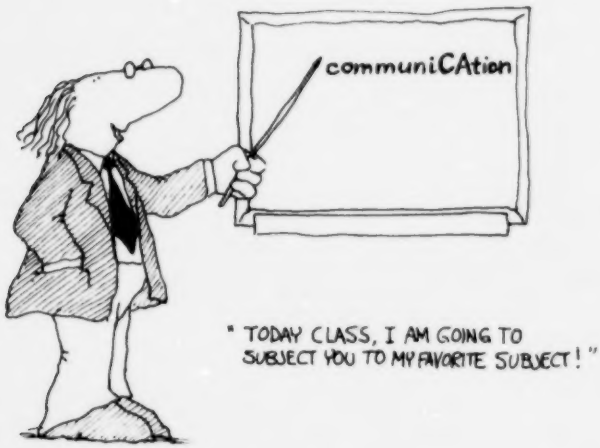
PREFACE

The aim of this booklet is to help the student become aware of the phenomena, principles and problems of stress and unstress in polysyllabic words in English. Although word lists are provided for students' reference, the focus during classroom work should be on the drills and exercises dealing with the recognition and production of English stress patterns. It is more useful to have students make up their own list of words for each suffix pattern and then compare it to the list provided here.

The suffixes are not presented in alphabetical order but in an order which creates the greatest pedagogical impact and student acceptance. (See index on p.49 for alphabetical listing.)



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9 **PART II: FOREIGN STRESS PATTERNS**

10 SECTION A
The Stress is Immediately Before These Suffixes.

10 -ITY *activity, sincerity*
10 -ETY *anxiety, variety*
11 -IC *academic, terrific*
11 -ICAL *identical, mathematical*
12 -IFY *exemplify, personify*
12 -EFY *liquefy, rarefy*
12 -IA *encyclopedia, inertia*
12 -IAL *confidential, provincial*
13 -EAL *ethereal, venereal*
13 -UAL *effectual, individual*
13 -IBLE *convertible, inaccessible*
13 -ION a) -tion: *publication, exception, ambition, evolution, completion, emotion*
14 b) -sion: *confession, indecision*
14 c) -ion: *communion, opinion*
14 -IONAL *constitutional, rational*
15 -IAN *musician, Torontonian*
15 -EAN, -UAN *Mediterranean, Gargantuan*
15 -IUM *aquarium, equilibrium*
15 -IENT, -IENCE, -IENCY *convenient, experience, sufficiency*
16 -INAL *criminal, subliminal*
16 -EOUS, -IOUS, -UOUS *courteous, laborious, ambiguous*
17 -GRAPHY *bibliography, geography*
17 -LOGY *ideology, terminology*

18 SECTION B
The Stress is Two Syllables Before These Suffixes.

18 -ATE (noun, adj.) *affectionate, subordinate*
18 -ATE (verb) *collaborate, incorporate*
19 -OUS *incredulous, unanimous*
20 -ENT, -ENCE, -ENCY *accident, difference, presidency*
20 -ANT, -ANCE, -ANCY *deodorant, extravagance, occupancy*
20 -ARY *arbitrary, itinerary*
20 -ORY *conservatory, inventory*
21 -TUDE *gratitude, magnitude*
21 -GRAPH *lithograph, polygraph*
21 -GRAM *monogram, telegram*

22 SECTION C
The Stress is Always on the Suffix.
22 -ADE *arcade, serenade*
22 -AQUE, -IQUE, -IGUE *opaque, technique, fatigue*
22 -EE *absentee, trustee*
22 -EER *autioneer, engineer*
22 -ESE *Japanese, journalese*
22 -ESQUE *grotesque, statuesque*
22 -ETTE *flannelette, suffragette*
22 -IABLE *justifiable, unreliable*
22 -ITIS *arthritis, appendicitis*
22 -OON *balloon, cartoon*
22 -OSIS *diagnosis, neurosis*

23 SECTION D
Other Suffixes

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Double Suffixes

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Noun-verb Stress Opposition

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27 The Importance of the schwa /ə/

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30 Listening Discrimination
30 Movable Stress
33 "Odd one" out . . .
33 Multiple Stress
35 The "Hit Parade"
36 Distinguishing Meaning by Stress
37 Numbers and Stress
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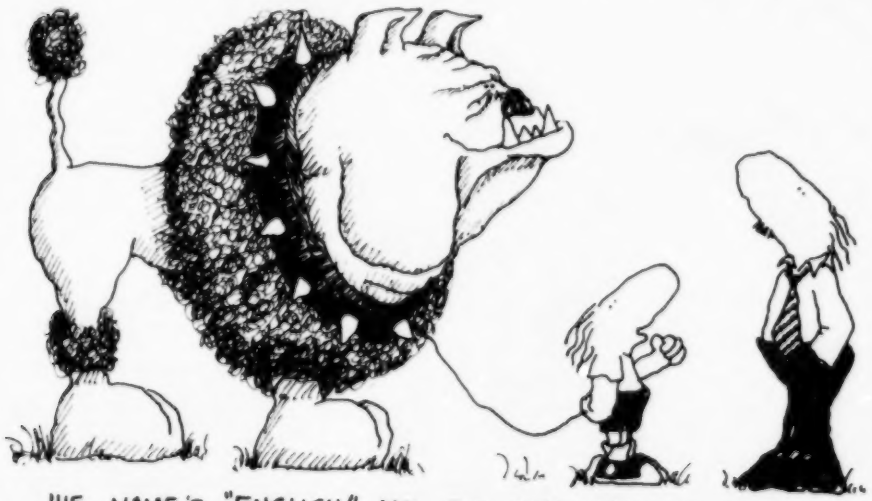
INTRODUCTION

A Capsule History of the Influences on the English Language
(A Mongrel's Pedigree)

43-410	The Celtic tribes of England were conquered and ruled by the Romans. Modern English has retained very few words from this period.
477-530	The Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes left their homes in Denmark and the Low Countries to settle in southern and eastern England, driving the Celts westward. Their Germanic dialects, called Old English or Anglo-Saxon, provided the basis for modern English.
787-1042	The Vikings attacked, settled and ruled parts of England. They spoke Old Norse, which was similar to Old English and influenced it.
1066-1450	William the Conqueror invaded England from Normandy and became King in 1066. French became the 'official' language of England. Laws were written in French until 1489.
597-1964	The Roman Catholic Church wielded great ecclesiastic influence through Latin.
1500-1650	During the Renaissance, English borrowed words directly from several European languages, especially Latin, French, Italian and Spanish.
1600-1850	England colonized large parts of the world. English borrowed small numbers of words from many languages.
from 1850	English has continued to borrow words from many languages. Scientific and technical words are often created from Greek and Latin elements.



HIS NAME'S "ENGLISH" AND THE MAN SAID HE WAS A "PURE-BRED MONGREL"!

The English Language Today

This outline of the military, political, social and religious influences on the English language is an attempt to show how 'mongrelized' English is. All languages have borrowed some words and grammatical structures from other languages, but no other major language has borrowed, or been forced to accept, as many 'foreignisms' as English. If English had not been subjected to all these outside forces, it would look similar to languages like Dutch, German, Danish, and Icelandic; it would have remained a more purely Germanic language.

The result of the 'mongrelization' of English is that a greater choice of expression and structure is available for the speaker. Some examples of this choice are:

a) 'to help' someone is Anglo-Saxon while 'to aid' is borrowed from Old French;
b) the Anglo-Saxon possessive adds an 's' (Peter's book), whereas Old French has given us 'of the' (the roof of the house); and
c) the comparative degree of adjectives sometimes has the Anglo-Saxon suffix '-er' (harder) and sometimes follows the French pattern, using 'more' (more difficult).

The synonyms and optional structures adopted from outside sources have enriched English tremendously. However, these same sources have made the task of learning the language much more difficult.

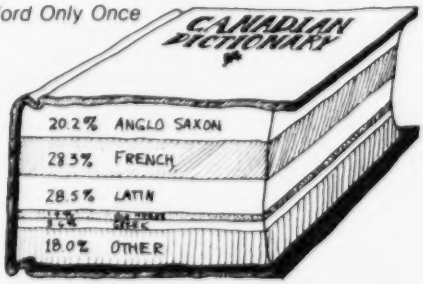
There are two ways of looking at the sources and composition of English. You can look at the frequency of Anglo-Saxon words in running speech (and popular writing), or you can look at the number and percentage of Anglo-Saxon words in a dictionary.

The high percentage of Anglo-Saxon words in newspapers (and normal speech) is due to the fact that a few words are used over and over again, for example, *the, a, to, in, by,* etc.

The low percentage of Anglo-Saxon entries in the dictionary reflects the fact that each word is entered only once, and that dictionaries contain a large number of scientific and learned words derived from Latin, Greek and French.

Some Words Many Times

Each Word Only Once



PART I:

NATIVE STRESS PATTERNS

Perhaps the most complicated element resulting from the mixture of influences in English is word-stress. If the Anglo-Saxons had never been conquered and if they had lived in complete isolation, their word-stress pattern would have remained simple; with stress on the base syllable, i.e. the first syllable not counting prefixes. The majority of English words still retain the stress on the base syllable. In fact, many English words consist only of a stressed base syllable. This is the first word stress pattern we will look at.

The words in all the native pattern lists are among the most common and frequently used words in the English language; in fact, they were almost all taken from lists of the 1,000 most frequently used words.

The number of words in each list is proportionate to the frequency of that particular stress pattern.

1. Stressed monosyllable

These words are native Anglo-Saxon words or have been fully assimilated.

NOUNS

age
air
arm
back
bag
bank
bay
bear
bed
bird

blood
boat
box
bridge
brush
car
case
chair
child
church

class
clothes
cloud
club
coal
coat
cost
court
dance
day

death
dog
door
dress
ear
earth
east
edge
egg
eye

face
fact
fire
food
foot
friend
front
game
gate
girl

glass
god
gold
grass
group
hair
half
hand
head
heart

heat
hill
hole
home
horse
house
ice
inch
job
king

knee
land
laugh
law
leg
life
light
lip
man
meat

mile
milk
month
mouth
name
neck
night
nose
page
pair

peace
plain
plan
post
price
prince
race
rack
rain
road

room
rose
salt
scent
school
sea
ship
shoe
shop
shore

show
side
sign
skin
smile
snow
son
song
soul
spot

spring
star
stick
stone
storm
sun
thing
time
top
town

train
tree
truth
view
voice
wall
war
watch
way
week

west
wife
wind
wing
wood
word
world
yard
year

VERBS

act
add
ask
beat
blow
break
bring
bug
build
burn

call
catch
close
come
cook
cry
cut
dance
die
draw

dream
drink
drive
drop
eat
fall
fear
feed
feel
fight

fill
find
give
go
grow
guard
guess
hand
hear
help

hold
hope
hurt
join
keep
kill
kiss
know
learn
leave

let
lie
like
live
look
lose
love
make
march
mind

move
must
need
pass
pay
play
press
pull
reach
read

rest
ride
run
save
say
see
sell
send
set
sing

sit
sleep
speak
stop
use
wait
walk
want
wish
work
write

ADJECTIVES, NUMBERS

bad
big
black
blue
bright
clean
clear
cool
dark
deep
down
dry
eight
far
few
fine
first
five
four
French
full
glad
good
great
green
hard
high
hot
ill
large
last
late
long
low
much
near
new
next
nice
nine
old
one
poor
real
red
right
round
short
shy
sick
six
soft
sound
strong
sure
tall
ten
thin
three
true
twelve
two
warm
whole
wide
wild
young

2. Stressed base syllable followed by one unstressed syllable

The next most common English stress pattern is the base syllable followed by an unstressed syllable. These words retain their original Anglo-Saxon stress or are loan words adapted to the Anglo-Saxon stress pattern.

NOUNS

anchor
ankle
answer
apple
army
arrow
baby
battle
beauty
body

bottle
brother
building
business
captain
centre
children
circle
city
college

colour
corner
country
cover
danger
daughter
dinner
distance
doctor
dollar

double
duty
father
favour
figure
garden
heaven
hockey
honour
human

husband
iron
kitchen
labour
lady
letter
matter
message
moment
money

morning
mother
nothing
notice
number
ocean
offer
office
paper
party

people
person
picture
pleasure
power
problem
promise
quarter
question
reason

river
season
sentence
service
shoulder
sister
soldier
something
spirit
station

story
sugar
summer
system
table
trouble
uncle
valley
value
village

water
weather
window
winter
woman
women
wonder

VERBS

carry
differ
enter
follow
gather
happen
hurry
listen
marry

open
order
practise
promise
settle
suffer
travel
visit

ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, NUMBERS

any
broken
busy
certain
common
early
easy
either
English
ever

happy
heavy
hundred
little
many
never
often
only
other
pretty

ready
seldom
seven
silver
simple
single
special

sudden
thirty
thousand
twenty
very
whether
yellow

One group of words with this stress pattern results from adding grammatical suffixes to stressed monosyllables.

PLURAL SUFFIXES

(s, es)
ages
boxes
bridges
cases
churches
classes
dances
dresses
edges
faces

glasses
horses
houses
inches
noses
pages
prices
roses
voices
watches

VERB SUFFIXES

(ing)
asking
breaking
catching
coming
drinking
eating
fighting
getting
growing
holding

joining
keeping
learning
moving
needing
playing
resting
sleeping
thinking
walking

(en)
beaten
broken
driven
eaten
given
ridden
spoken
taken
written

(ed)
acted
added
counted
doubted
guarded
hated
lifted
minded
needed
printed
rested
started
tasted
waited

(es)
brushes
catches
dances
guesses
kisses
loses
presses
reaches
wishes

ADVERB SUFFIXES

(ly)
badly
brightly
darkly
fully
gladly
highly
lately
nearly
really
softly
truly
warmly

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

(er)
bigger
cleaner
deeper
farther
greater
harder
later
nearer
older
poorer
shorter
taller
wilder

(est)
brightest
clearest
darkest
finest
greatest
highest
largest
newest
smallest
thickest
widest

●•• 3. Stressed base syllable followed by two unstressed syllables

Most of these words with this Anglo-Saxon stress pattern are borrowed from other languages but their stress pattern has been fully Anglicized.

NOUNS

animal
article
Canada
*century**
*company**
*difference**
enemy
everyone
*family**
*general**
gentleman
government
*history**
*Indian**
industry
*interest**
*management**
officer
*period**
radio
vegetable

(No common verbs)

ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS

beautiful
certainly
*dangerous**
*different**
*favourite**
*finally**
*liberal**
*national**
popular
*probably**
*several**
wonderful

* The starred words are often pronounced as two syllables.

Another large group results from adding a grammatical suffix to base-stressed two-syllable words.

PLURAL SUFFIXES	VERB SUFFIXES	ADVERB SUFFIXES
(s)	(ing)	(ly)
distances	carrying	busily
languages	entering	certainly
messages	following	commonly
notices	gathering	easily
offices	happening	finally
promises		happily
sentences	(ed)	heavily
services	visited	probably
villages		suddenly

●••• 4. Stressed base syllable followed by three unstressed syllables

A few words have the stress on the first syllable followed by three unstressed syllables.

comfortable*	fortunately	miserable*	questionable
dangerously*	generously*	naturally*	reasonable*
dutifully	honourable*	personally	seriously

* The second syllable of the starred words is often not pronounced.

•● 5. Unstressed prefix preceding stressed base syllable

The only Old English words which didn't have the stress on the first syllable were a few words with prefixes such as become, forgive, etc. A large number of borrowed words fit the pattern. The main prefixes are: a-, be-, com-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, for-, in-, ob-, pre-, pro-, re-.

accept	because	direct	perform	require
account	become	discuss	perhaps	result
admit	begin	distract	prepare	return
advance	believe	disturb	pretend	success
affair	belong	enjoy	provide	supply
afraid	command	enough	receive	support
again	complete	escape	regard	suppose
ago	contain	except	remain	surprise
agree	control	excuse	reply	today
			report	tonight
allow	convince	expect		
alone	debate	explain		
along	decide	forget		
although	declare	forgive		
amount	defeat	include		
appear	defense	indeed		
arrive	degree	instead		
attempt	desire	invite		
away	destroy	mistake		

• 6. Unstressed function words

One final point about native English stress patterns: English sentences have a time-stressed rhythm. Only semantically loaded content words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are stressed. This means that all other words, usually called function words, are pronounced unstressed with the vowel sound reduced either partially or to a schwa /ə/.

Monosyllabic function words:

a	had	might	them
am	has	must	they
an	have	my	till
and	he	of	to
are	her	on	up
as	him	or	us
at	his	own	was
but	I	shall	we
by	if	she	were
can	in	should	will
could	is	so	with
do	it	than	would
does	its	that	you
for	may	the	your
from	me	their	

These few words make up over 30% of all that is spoken and written in English.

Two-syllable function words:

about	among	beside	toward
above	around	between	under*
across	before	beyond	until
after*	behind	during*	upon
against	below	into*	
along	beneath	over*	

In a sentence, the starred words have a light stress on the first syllable; the other words have a light stress on the second syllable.

PART II:

FOREIGN STRESS PATTERNS

There are many words which do not fit into the Anglo-Saxon stress pattern. These words are most often of Greek, Latin or French derivation and are less frequently used than the words of the previous lists. Only very few words in the following lists are found among the 1,000 most frequently used words. Many Anglophones will not know the meaning of all these words, but Francophones will have a better insight into their meaning because their equivalents are more commonly used in French than in English.

In many cases the stress pattern is determined by the suffix attached to the end of the word. The following lists deal with suffixes and the stressed syllables determined by those suffixes.

Note: CAPitalized SYLlables INdicate STRESS.

Section A

The Stress is Immediately Before These Suffixes.

-ITY *(from Latin and Old French)*

The syllable immediately before -ity is always stressed.

ability
absurdity
activity
adaptability
advisability
affability
agility
alacrity

ambiguity
amenity
anonymity
artificiality
assiduity
austerity
bestiality
capability

captivity
celebrity
celerity
chastity
commodity
community
complexity
continuity
crudity

curiosity
density
dexterity
disability
diversity
divisibility
eligibility
entity

equanimity
eventuality
extremity
facility
fecundity
ferocity
festivity
flexibility

fraternity
futility
futurity
gratuity
gravity
heredity
hostility
identity
immaturity

immensity
impurity
inability
incredulity
indivisibility
inferiority
ingenuity
iniquity

instability
intensity
liability
maturity
mediocrity
monstrosity
nationality
nativity

obesity
objectivity
obscenity
obscurity
opportunity
perpetuity
perspicuity
possibility
posterity

probability
productivity
propensity
propriety
prosperity
rarity
reality
reliability

responsibility
scarcity
sensibility
serendipity
serenity
severity
sincerity
sorority

spontaneity
stability
sterility
superfluity
temerity
uniformity
university
veracity
verbosity

-ETY *(from Old French)*

anxiety
gaiety
nicety

piety
society
variety

-IC

(from Latin and Old French)

The syllable immediately before -ic is stressed.

academic
acrobatic
aesthetic
alcoholic
aldermanic
alphabetic
altruistic
analytic
antagonistic
Antarctic
antiseptic

apathetic
apologetic
aquatic
archaic
aristocratic
artistic
Asiatic
asthmatic
athletic
atmospheric
authentic

autobiographic
autocratic
automatic
biographic
bombastic
bubonic
bureaucratic
cartographic
catalytic
characteristic
choreographic

chromatic
cinematographic
climactic
cosmetic
democratic
diabolic
diplomatic
dogmatic
domestic
draconic
dramatic

eccentric
ecclesiastic
economic
ecstatic
elastic
emphatic
energetic
epidemic
epileptic
erratic
fanatic

fantastic
frenetic
genetic
geographic
harmonic
hermetic
heroic
horrific
hydraulic
hypnotic
idiomatic

idiotic
idyllic
interoceanic
intrisic
ironic
magnetic
mechanic
mnemonic
monographic
monolithic
mosaic

nationalistic
symptomatic
numismatic
optimistic
pacific
pathetic
patriotic
philharmonic
philosophic
phlegmatic
phonetic

photographic
Platonic
pneumatic
poetic
polyphonic
pornographic
pragmatic
problematic
prognostic
prolific
prophetic

realistic
scholastic
scientific
seraphic
sophomoric
soporific
spasmodic
specific
symbolic
sympathetic
symphonic

symptomatic
synthetic
systematic
telegraphic
telepathic
terrific
thematic
traumatic

Exceptions

ARabic
aRITHmetic (n.)
CATHolic
HERetic
LUNatic
RHEToric
POLitic

-ICAL

(from Latin)

The syllable immediately before -ical is always stressed.

alphabetical
analytical
arithmetical
chemical
clerical
critical
economical
electrical
ethical

evangelical
geometrical
grammatical
historical
hysterical
identical
illogical
ironical
logical

mathematical
medical
meteorological
methodical
mythical
nautical
numerical
optical
parasitical

periodical
physical
poetical
political
problematical
radical
sceptical
spherical
statistical

surgical
technical
theatrical
theoretical
topical
tropical
typical
vertical
zoological

-IFY

(from Latin via Old French)

The syllable immediately before -ify is always stressed.

amplify
beautify
calcify
clarify
crucify
deify
dignify
electrify
exemplify
falsify
fortify
Frenchify
horrify
humidify
indemnify
intensify
magnify
modify
mollify
mortify
nullify
personify
petrify
purify
qualify
quantify
rectify
signify
simplify
solidify
specify
stultify
terrify
typify
unify
verify
vilify

-EFY

liquefy
putrefy
rarefy
stupefy

-IA

(from Greek)

The syllable immediately before -ia is always stressed.

ammonia
amnesia
anemia
(British) Columbia
cafeteria
California
claustrophobia
diphtheria
dyslexia
encyclopedia
Finlandia
Georgia
hydrophobia
hysteria
inertia
insomnia
magnesia
malaria
militia
neuralgia
(Nova) Scotia
paraphernalia
Pennsylvania
petunia
pneumonia
Russia
Syria
Virginia
xenophobia

-IAL

(from Latin via Old French)

The syllable immediately before -ial is always stressed.

adverbial
aerial
artificial
bronchial
centennial
circumstantial
confidential
consequential
cordial
crucial
differential
editorial
especial
essential
facial
genial
immaterial
immemorial
impartial
imperial
influential
initial
jovial
judicial
managerial
material
memorial
menial
ministerial
palatial
perennial
potential
prejudicial
presidential
proverbial
providential
provincial
residential
reverential
substantial
superficial
testimonial
trivial

-EAL

arboreal
cereal
ethereal
funereal
laryngeal
lineal
pharyngeal
sidereal
venereal

-UAL

(from Latin)

The syllable immediately before -ual is stressed.

actual
casual
effectual
eventual
gradual
habitual
individual
manual
punctual
ritual
sensual

Exception
SPIRitual

-IBLE

(from Latin via Old French)

The syllable immediately before -ible is stressed.

accessible
admissible
audible
combustible
convertible
corruptible
credible
digestible
discernible
divisible
forcible
illegible
imperceptible
impossible
inaccessible
inadmissible
inaudible
incredible
indestructible
inexhaustible
inflexible
insensible
intangible
invisible
irresistible
ostensible
permissible
possible

Exceptions
ELigible
inELigible
inTELLigible
NEGligible

-ION

(from Latin via Old French)

The syllable immediately before -ion is always stressed.

a) Words ending in -TION

abbreviation
abdication
acceleration
acclamation
accommodation
accumulation
accusation
administration
admiration
allegation
communication
compilation
computation
condemnation
condensation
confederation
confirmation
conformation
consultation
consummation
deportation
deputation
derivation
desperation
devastation
disinclination
dispensation
elevation
elimination
emulation
generation
habitation
imagination
inclination
indication
inflation
innovation
inspiration
intimation
intimidation
perforation
perspiration
plantation
population
preservation
probation
proclamation
protestation
provocation
publication

alteration
amputation
animation
appreciation
approbation
arbitration
asphyxiation
aspiration
assassination
commendation
contemplation
cooperation
corroboration
dedication
degradation
deliberation
demobilization
demoralization
denunciation
depopulation
equation
exclamation
expectation
expiration
explanation
exploration
exportation
federation
filtration
flirtation
invitation
isolation
lamentation
legation
limitation
litigation
lubrication
medication
misrepresentation
participation
quotation
realization
recommendation
reconciliation
recreation
regeneration
remuneration
renunciation
reorganization
reparation

representation
resignation
respiration
restoration
revelation
revocation
salutation

segregation
soliciation
sophistication
specialization
stipulation
tabulation
temptation

termination
toleration
transformation
transportation
vegetation
vibration

---

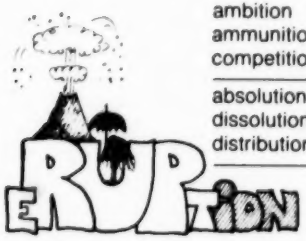
absorption
affliction
benedictation
concoction
conscription
construction
consumption
contention
contortion
contraction

convention
conviction
deception
distinction
distraction
erection
eruption
exception
extortion
inattention

induction
injunction
inscription
insertion
inspection
instruction
insurrection
interjection
junction
jurisdiction

obstruction
option
prediction
prescription
presumption
prevention
proportion
recollection
reconstruction
redemption

reflection
reproduction
restriction
resurrection
sanction
subjection
subscription
transaction



abolition
acquisition
admonition
ambition
ammunition
competition

disposition
expedition
ignition
imposition
inquisition

intuition
nutrition
preposition
prohibition
recognition

repetition
sedition
superstition
supposition
tuition

---

absolution
dissolution
distribution

evolution
execution
pollution

precaution
restitution
retribution

solution
substitution

---

completion
depletion
discretion

commotion
devotion
emotion

b) Words ending in -SION

admission
apprehension
comprehension
confession
confusion
decision
declension

derision
dimension
discussion
evasion
excursion
expansion
explosion

expulsion
expression
indecision
intermission
intrusion
invasion
occasion

omission
precision
pretension
revision
seclusion
supervision
suspension

tranfusion
transmission

Exception
TELevision

Other words ending in -ION *(from Old French)*

accordion
battalion
bullion
carrion

centurion
coercion
communion
complexion

contagion
criterion
dominion
legion

medallion
million
oblivion
opinion

pavilion
religion
scorpion
suspicion

-IONAL *(from Latin)*

The syllable immediately before -tional is always stressed.

additional
constitutional
conventional

dimensional
divisional
educational

emotional
exceptional
fractional

institutional
intentional
international

irrational
national
occasional

optional
processional
professional
proportional
provisional
rational
recreational
revisional
sensational
transactional
unconditional
vocational

-IAN *(Old French and Latin)*

The syllable immediately before -ian is always accented.

agrarian
antiquarian
Aquarian
artesian
Australian
Austrian
barbarian
beautician
Brazilian
Bulgarian
Cambrian
Canadian
Cartesian
Colombian
comedian
Czechoslovakian
dietician
disciplinarian
doctrinarian
Draconian
Edmontonian
egalitarian
electrician
Estonian
grammarian
guardian
Haligonian
humanitarian
Hungarian
Italian
Latvian
libertarian
librarian
magician
mathematician
mortician
musician
octagenarian
optician
partrician
Peruvian
phonetician
physician
politician
Polynesian
proletarian
Rumanian
Russian
Scandinavian
sectarian
septuagenarian
statistician
Torontonian
unitarian
utilitarian
vegetarian
veterinarian

-EAN *(as two syllables)*

Caesarean
Mediterranean
subterranean

-UAN

Gargantuan

-IUM *(from Latin)*

The syllable immediately before -ium is stressed.

aquarium
auditorium
calcium
compendium
crematorium
delirium
equilibrium
geranium
gymnasium
medium
millenium
moratorium
nasturtium
potassium
premium
radium
sanatorium
solarium
symposium

-IENT, -IENCE, -IENCY *(from Latin)*

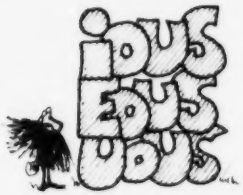
The syllable immediately before -ient, -ience, -iency is stressed.

ambience
ambient
ancient
conscience
convenience
convenient
deficiency
deficient
efficiency
efficient
expediency
expedient
experience
impatience
impatient
incipient
lenient
nescience
omniscient
patience
patient
prescient
quotient
resilience
resiliency
resilient
rubefacient
salient
sapient
sufficiency
sufficient
transient

-INAL *(from Latin)*

The syllable immediately before -inal is stressed.

abdominal	nominal
criminal	pronominal
latitudinal	seminal
longitudinal	subliminal
medicinal	terminal



-IOUS, -EOUS, -UOUS *(derived from a compound Latin suffix)*

The syllable immediately before -ious, -eous, -uous is stressed.

a) Words in which -ious, -eous, -uous are pronounced as two syllables.

abstemious	gaseous	instantaneous	sensuous
ambiguous	glorious	laborious	simultaneous
ceremonious	heterogeneous	melodious	spontaneous
conspicuous	hideous	meritorious	strenuous
courteous	homogeneous	miscellaneous	sumptuous
discourteous	impetuous	mysterious	superfluous
dubious	incongruous	notorious	tempestuous
erroneous	inconspicuous	obvious	tumultuous
extraneous	industrious	promiscuous	victorious
fatuous	injurious		

b) Words in which -ious, -eous are pronounced as one syllable.

advantageous	contagious	malicious	righteous
ambitious	contentious	obnoxious	sagacious
anxious	courageous	ostentatious	spacious
atrocious	delicious	precious	superstitious
auspicious	ferocious	precocious	suspicious
avaricious	infectious	prestigious	unsuspicious
capricious	irreligious	pugnacious	vicious
cautious	judicious	religious	voracious

-GRAPHY

(from Greek)

The syllable immediately before -graphy is always stressed.

autobiography
bibliography
biography
calligraphy
cardiography
cartography
choreography
chronography
demography
geography
historiography
holography
lithography
orthography
photography
pornography
sciagraphy
stenography
telegraphy
telephotography
topography
xerography
zoography

-LOGY

(from Greek)

The syllable immediately before -logy is always stressed.

analogy
apology
biology
chronology
ecology
geology
ideology
meteorology
philology
phraseology
physiology
psychology
suggestology
technology
terminology
theology
zoology

In words with Greek suffixes ending in -y the stress is always on the 'o' (or other vowel) before the suffix.

-chromy
-cracy
-ectomy
-gamy
-geny
-gony
-graphy
-latry
-logy
-machy
-mathy
-metry
-nomy
-pathy
-phagy
-phily
-phony
-plasty
-poly
-scopy
-sophy
-tomy
-trophy

SECTION B

The Stress is Two Syllables Before These Suffixes.

-ATE *(from Latin via Old French)*

The stress is two syllables before -ate.
List I – Adjectives and nouns where -ate rhymes with 'it'.

adequate
advocate*
affectionate
affiliate*
aggregate
alternate*
appropriate

animate*
approximate*
articulate*
associate*
bicarbonate
candidate
celibate

certificate
commensurate
compassionate
confederate
considerate
consummate*
degenerate*

delegate*
deliberate*
delicate
designate*
desolate
desperate
duplicate*

effeminate
elaborate*
electorate
estimate*
fortunate
graduate*
illegitimate

illiterate
immediate
inaccurate
inadequate
inanimate
inconsiderate
inebriate*

insubordinate
intemperate
intermediate
intimate*
intricate
inveterate
legitimate*

literate
moderate*
obstinate
opiate
passionate
postulate*
precipitate*

predicate*
protectorate
regenerate*
separate*
subordinate*
surrogate
syndicate*

temperate
triplicate*
ultimate

Also:
proletariat
secretariat

List II – Verbs where -ate rhymes with '8'.
As in List I the major stress is two syllables before '-ate'; there is a secondary stress on the '-ate' ending.

abbreviate
abdicate
accelerate
accentuate
accommodate
accumulate
adjudicate
advocate*
affiliate*

aggravate
agitate
alleviate
alternate*
amalgamate
ameliorate
amputate
animate*
annihilate

annotate
anticipate
appreciate
appropriate
approximate*
arbitrate
articulate*
assassinate
assimilate

associate*
calculate
capitulate
captivate
carbonate
celebrate
certificate
collaborate
commemorate

commiserate
communicate
compensate
complicate
concentrate
confiscate
congratulate
consecrate
consolidate

constipate
consummate*
contaminate
contemplate
cooperate
coordinate
correlate
corroborate
culminate

cultivate
decimate
decorate
dedicate
degenerate*
delegate*
deliberate*
demonstrate
depreciate

designate*
deteriorate
devastate
dicatate
disassociate
discriminate
disintegrate
dislocate
dissipate

domesticate
dominate
duplicate*
educate
elaborate*
elevate
eliminate
elucidate
emanate

emancipate
enumerate
enunciate
equivocate
eradicate
estimate*
evacuate
evaluate
evaporate

*The starred words appear in List I and List II.

exaggerate
exasperate
excavate
exhilarate
exonerate
expectorate
expropriate
exterminate
extricate
fabricate

facilitate
fascinate
fluctuate
formulate
fumigate
generate
germinate
gesticulate
graduate*
gravitate

hesitate
hibernate
humiliate
illuminate
illustrate
imitate
impersonate
implicate
inaugurate
incapacitate

incarcerate
incinerate
incorporate
indicate
inebriate*
infuriate
innovate
innoculate
insinuate
instigate

insulate
interrogate
intimate*
intimidate
intoxicate
inundate
investigate
invigorate
irrigate
irritate

isolate
legitimate*
levitate
liberate
lubricate
manipulate
marinate
mediate
meditate
moderate*

motivate
necessitate
negotiate
nominate
obliterate
operate
orchestrate
originate
palpitate
participate

penetrate
percolate
perforate
permeate
perpetuate
populate
postulate*
precipitate*
predicate*
premeditate

prevaricate
procrastinate
propagate
punctuate
radiate
recapitulate
reciprocate
recreate
recuperate
refrigerate

regenerate
regulate
rehabilitate
reiterate
rejuvenate
relegate
remunerate
renovate
repudiate
resuscitate

retaliate
reverberate
ruminate
saturate
separate*
simulate
situate
speculate
stimulate
stipulate

subordinate*
suffocate
syndicate*
tolerate
triplicate*
vacilate
vegetate
ventilate
vindicate
violate

Note: -or can be added to many of these words without shifting the major stress, i.e. OPerate – OPerator.

-OUS *(from Latin and Old French)*

The stress is often two syllables before -ous.

adulterous
adventurous
amorous
analogous
anomalous
anonymous
barbarous

cavernous
chivalrous
circuitous
credulous
dangerous
decorous
fortuitous

frivolous
gratuitous
hazardous
humorous
incredulous
lecherous
libellous

ludicrous
magnanimous
marvelous
mischievous
monotonous
mountainous
nebulous

numerous
obstreperous
perilous
prosperous
ridiculous
scurrilous
solicitous

treacherous
ubiquitous
unanimous
vigorous
villainous

Exceptions

ambiDEXtrous
aMORphous
deSIrous
diSASTrous
eNORMous
intraVENous
moMENTous
stuPENDous
treMENDous

-ENT, -ENCE, -ENCY
-ANT, -ANCE, -ANCY

(from Latin)

The stress is often two syllables before the suffix.

accident	different	impotent	permanency	**Exceptions**
adamant	difference	impudence	permanent	
ambulance	diffident	incident	pestilence	aBUNdant
arrogant	dissident	influence	presidency	alLOWance
belligerent	dissonance	inheritance	president	apPARent
benevolence	elegance	innocence	prominence	apPEArance
benevolent	elegant	innocent	prominent	asSIStance
competence	eloquent	itinerant	providence	conCURrent
competent	equivalent	magnificent	reference	conSIStent
confidence	evidence	negligence	relevance	conTINgent
confident	evident	negligent	relevant	deTERgent
consequence	exorbitant	occident	residence	deTERrent
constituency	extravagance	occupancy	resident	inCUMbent
constituent	extravagant	occupant	resonance	inDIGnant
corpulent	fraudulent	omnipotent	reticent	maLIGnant
decadence	hesitant	opulence	sibilant	ocCURrence
decadent	ignorance	penitence	significance	reLUCtance
deodorant	ignorant	penitent	significant	rePELlent

-ARY, -ORY

(Latin via Old French)

The stress is usually two syllables before –ary, –ory.

actuary	February	ordinary	temporary
adversary	functionary	planetary	tributary
apothecary	hereditary	preliminary	unnecessary
arbitrary	honorary	pulmonary	visionary
commentary	imaginary	reactionary	vocabulary
commissary	itinerary	revolutionary	voluntary
coronary	January	sanctuary	
culinary	judiciary	sanitary	**Exceptions**
customary	laboratory	secondary	anniVERsary
dictionary	literary	secretary	eleMENtary*
dietary	mercenary	sedentary	inFIRmary
dignitary	military	seminary	suppleMENtary*
discretionary	missionary	solitary	peniTENtiary
dromedary	monetary	stationary	
estuary	necessary	statutary	
extraordinary	obituary	subsidiary	

* See also p. 23.

accusatory	conciliatory	inventory	**Exceptions**
adulatory	conservatory	offertory	adVIsory
allegory	depository	predatory	comPULsory
auditory	desultory	promontory	satisFACtory
category			

-TUDE

(from Latin via Middle French)

The stress is two syllables before -tude.

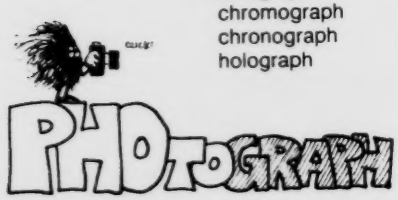
altitude
amplitude
aptitude
attitude
beatitude
decrepitude
exactitude
fortitude
gratitude
ineptitude
ingratitude
lassitude
latitude
longitude
magnitude
multitude
platitude
promptitude
rectitude
servitude
solicitude
solitude
vicissitude

Also:
interlude
Winterlude

-GRAPH

(from Greek)

The stress is two syllables before -graph.



autograph
chromograph
chronograph
holograph
homograph
hydrograph
isograph
lithograph
monograph
paragraph
phonograph
photograph
polygraph
seismograph
telegraph
thermograph

-GRAM

The stress is two syllables before -gram.

cablegram
diagram
telegram
monogram
kilogram
phonogram

SECTION C

The Stress is Always on the Suffix.

-ADE

arcade
blockade
brigade
brocade
cannonade
cascade
cavalcade
colonnade
crusade
grenade
lemonade
marinade
masquerade
palisade
parade
serenade
stockade

Exceptions

CENtigrade
EScapade
MARmelade
RENegade
RETrograde

-EE

Latin via Middle French)

absentee
appointee
devotee
divorcee
draftee
employee
grantee
jamboree
lessee
mortgagee
nominee
referee
refugee (n.)
repartee
settee
standee
trainee
trustee

Exceptions

comMITtee
FILigree
JUbilee
PEDigree

-EER

(*Latin via Middle French*)

auctioneer
buccaneer
career
electioneer
engineer
gazetteer
mountaineer
musketeer
pamphleteer
pioneer
profiteer
racketeer
scrutineer
veneer

-AQUE, -IQUE, -IGUE

antique
chronique
critique
fatigue
intrigue
oblique
opaque
physique
technique
unique

-ESQUE

grotesque
Kafkaesque
picturesque
Romanesque
statuesque

-IABLE

The stress is always on the 'i' of -fiable.

classifiable
electrifiable
justifiable
modifiable
pacifiable
satisfiable
unverifiable

-OSIS (*Greek*)

The stress is always on the 'o' of -osis.

apotheosis
diagnosis
halitosis
hypnosis
metempsychosis
mononucleosis
necrosis
neurosis
osmosis
psychosis
thrombosis
tuberculosis

Exception

metaMORphosis

-ITIS

The stress is always on the 'i' of -itis.

arthritis
appendicitis
bronchitis
otitis
tonsillitis

-ESE

bureaucratese
Burmese
Japanese
journalese
Chinese

-ETTE

dinette
flannelette
kitchenette
leatherette
roomette
suffragette

-OON

baboon
balloon
bassoon
buffoon
cartoon
cocoon

doubloon
dragoon
festoon
harpoon
lagoon
lampoon

maroon
monsoon
platoon
poltroon
pontoon
quadroon

racoon
saloon
spittoon
tycoon
typhoon

SECTION D

Other Suffixes

In general, the stress does not move when any other suffix is added to a word. A list of the important suffixes which don't cause a change in stress follows.

-able	-ess	-ist	-ling	-ship
-age	-fold	-ive	-ment	-some
-al	-ful	-ize, -ise	-most	-ster
-cy, -acy	-hood	-less	-ness	-ward
-dom	-ish	-let	-ry, -ery	-wise
-er, -or, -our	-ism	-like	-scape	-worthy

Grammatical suffixes

-ed	-er
-es	-est
-ing	-ly
-en	

SECTION E

Double Suffixes

The stress is always on the first element of the following double suffixes.

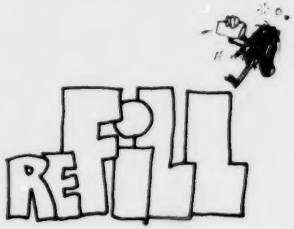
–MENTal	–MENTary	–IZable, -ISable	–ARily
complemental	alimentary	advisable	arbitrarily
departmental	complementary	priorizable	necessarily
detrimental	complimentary	realisable	ordinarily
developmental	elementary	recognizable	temporarily
experimental	rudimentary		unnecessarily
governmental	sedimentary		voluntarily
incremental	supplementary		
instrumental			
judgmental			
ornamental			
regimental			
sentimental			

SECTION F

Noun-Verb Stress Opposition

Several two-syllable nouns and verbs borrowed from Latin and French have the same spelling but their stress patterns are just the opposite. The nouns are accented on the first syllable while the second syllable is unstressed, and the verbs have an unaccented first syllable followed by a stressed second syllable.

NOUN	VERB
concert	concert
conduct	conduct
conflict	conflict
construct	construct
contest	contest
contract	contract
contrast	contrast
convert	convert
convict	convict
decrease	decrease
desert	desert
digest	digest
exploit	exploit
incline	incline
increase	increase
insult	insult
object	object
perfect	perfect
permit	permit
pervert	pervert
present	present
produce	produce
progress	progress
rebel	rebel
record	record
refuse	refuse
subject	subject
suspect	suspect



PART III:

WORKBOOK

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Comparative Stress Patterns

The stress pattern of French words is regular and even; every syllable is given an approximately equal pronunciation.

FR	●●●● économique	FR	●●●●●● systématisation
ENG	economic ●• ● •	ENG	systematization ●••● ● •
FR	●●●● rénovation	FR	●●●●● accommodation
ENG	renovation ●• ● •	ENG	accommodation ••● ● •

In English this is not the case. Each polysyllabic English word has one syllable carrying primary stress; it definitely has one or more unstressed syllables; and it may contain a half-stressed syllable. There is, therefore, a great difference in stress given to the various syllables of an English word. The difference of stress in a word (and indeed within a sentence) is a major characteristic of the English language and must be mastered or nearly mastered if the student is to be understood easily.

In the book, little attention is given to half-stressed syllables as it is the primary stressed and the unstressed syllables which ESL students must learn to master; half (secondary) stress most closely approximates the normal stress of French syllables and therefore needs less attention.

Finding the Stress Patterns

Students should look for two main things when trying to find the stress pattern of a polysyllabic word:

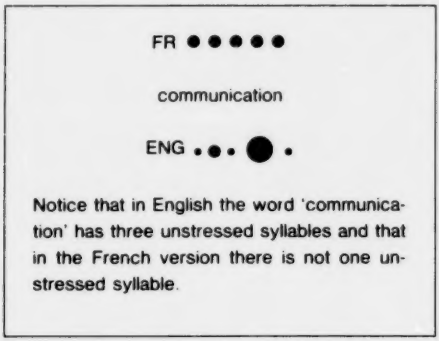
1. The stressed syllable. Parts I and II have dealt with this problem.
2. The unstressed syllables. Keep the following points in mind when trying to find the unstressed syllables:
   a) An unstressed syllable almost always immediately follows the stressed syllable.
   b) An unstressed syllable very often immediately precedes the stressed syllable.
   c) The following prefixes are usually unstressed syllables:

a-	con-	e-	in-	pro-	sup-
be-	de-	for-	ob-	re-	to-
com-	dis-	im-	pre-	suc-	un-

   d) The following suffixes all have at least one unstressed syllable:

-able	-ence	-ia	-ient	-ism	-less
-age	-ency	-ial	-ify	-ist	-logy
-al	-ent	-ian	-inal	-ity	-ment
-ance	-ery	-ible	-ion	-ium	-ness
-ant	-ful	-ic	-ional	-ive	-ous
-dom	-graphy	-ical	-ish		

   e) Unstressed syllables outnumber stressed and half-stressed syllables by approximately 3 to 1 in polysyllabic words.

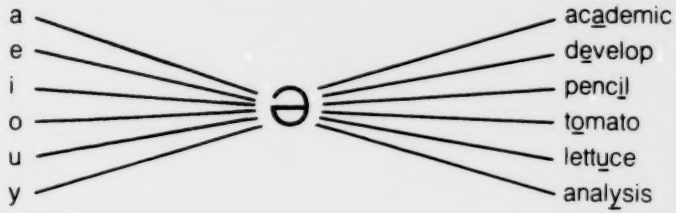


Notice that in English the word 'communication' has three unstressed syllables and that in the French version there is not one unstressed syllable.

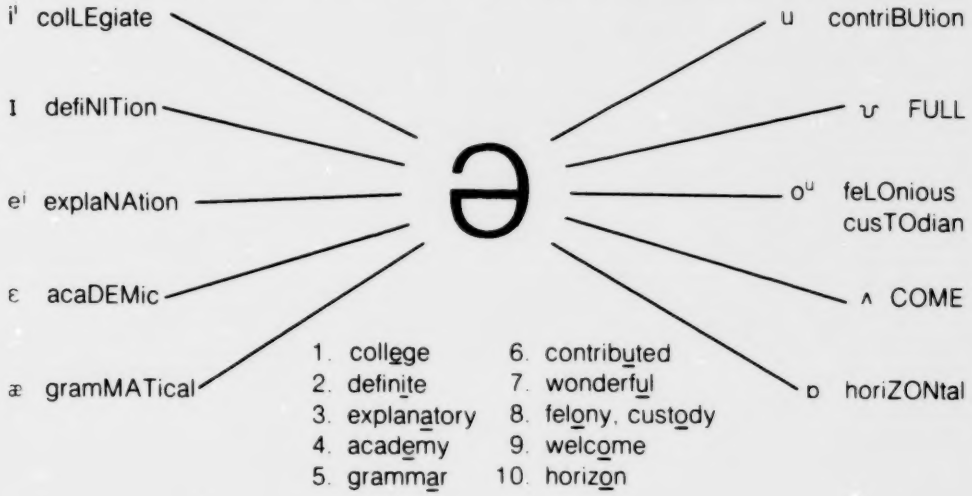
Pronouncing the Unstressed Syllables

The vowel of an unstressed syllable is always pronounced with the lips, jaw, and tongue in the most relaxed position possible. Only a small amount of air is exhaled while pronouncing this sound. This sound, the most frequent sound in English, is called a schwa /ə/.

All written vowels are pronounced as a schwa when they occur in an unstressed syllable.

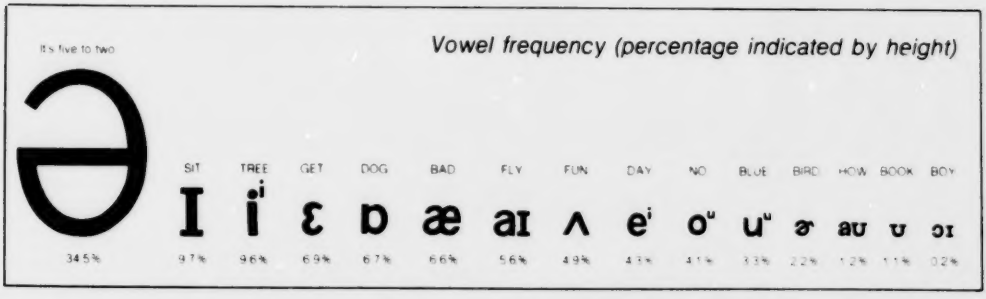


All vowel sounds are reduced to a schwa when they are in an unstressed syllable.

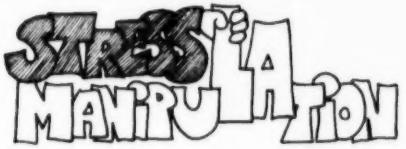


The Importance of the Schwa / ə /

Below is a chart representing the frequency of the schwa among vowel sounds in running speech in Canadian English. The schwa is the most important element in learning to produce the correct rhythm and stress pattern in polysyllabic words.


It's five to two
ə
34.5%
Vowel frequency (percentage indicated by height)
SIT TREE GET DOG BAD FLY FUN DAY NO BLUE BIRD HOW BOOK BOY
I iˈ ɛ ɒ æ aɪ ʌ eˈ oᵘ uᵘ ɚ aʊ ʊ ɔɪ
9.7% 9.6% 6.9% 6.7% 6.6% 5.6% 4.9% 4.3% 4.1% 3.3% 2.2% 1.2% 1.1% 0.2%

EXERCISES



Stress Manipulation and Vowel Reduction

In this exercise, the stress should be moved from one syllable to another. The vowel in the most forcefully stressed syllable will have full vowel quality and quantity, while the vowels in the unstressed syllables will be reduced to schwa /e/. Some syllables will have secondary stress.

The words used in this exercise are nonsense words. Experience has shown that, knowing that there is only one correct stress pattern for each word, students are reluctant to move the stress from one syllable to another in real words.

Note: CAPitalized SYLlables INdicate STRESS.

A. Place the stress on each of the syllables in the following words; transcribe the words and pronounce them.

	Stress Pattern A	Stress Pattern B	Stress Pattern C
Example			
WAKANA	WAKənə	wəKANə	wakəNA
1. wagawa			
2. mataga			
3. namaka			
Example			
WETEPEN	WETəpən	WəTEPən	wetəPEN
1. keneker			
2. relebel			
3. zememes			
Example			
CHINIKI	CHINəki	chəNIki	chinəKI
1. mishipin			
2. tinikim			
3. simibil			
Example			
TOBORON	TOBərən	təBORən	tobəRON
1. fovobol			
2. bododon			
3. vokolor			

Example

KULUZU	KULəzə	kəLUzə	kuləZU

1. lumutu
2. humuzu
3. kutulu

B. Now pronounce these place names:

ADdis ABaba	ChiBOUgamau	KeNORa	PetaWAWa
AlaBAMa	ChiCOUtimi	MadaWASka	ReGIna
ANkara	CincinNATi	MalaGASy	SasKATCHewan
AppaLAchians	DuLUTH	MissisSAUGa	ShaWINigan
ARkansas	KaNATa	NEWfoundland	ToRONto
CANada	KapusKAsing	OkaNAGan	VanCOUver
CaribBEan	KazaBAZua	PANama	

Listening for Stress and Unstress

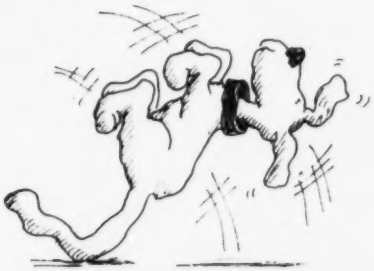
Listen to these words. Put a circle around the syllable which has the primary stress.

accuracy	dictionary	interesting	photographer
agency	distribute	inventory	photography
agree	economics	italics	position
analyse	economy	maintenance	practise
analysis	efficiently	management	preface
apostrophe	electrician	mechanic	presently
area	eligible	mechanism	probably
atom	embarrassed	moderator	psychology
automatic	emergency	moral	psychiatrist
beginning	engineer	morale	reasonable
character	fifteen	municipal	record (n.)
comfortable	frustrated	municipality	reference
committee	geography	museum	specific
compensation	horizon	necessarily	submit
complicated	hypothesis	necessary	supervisor
concerned	idea	object	syllable
consent	ignorance	obstacle	theatre
considered	illegible	opportunity	tolerance
constantly	imagine	opinion	theory
continue	inadequately	operating	unusual
contribute	increase (n.)	organization	usually
decrease (n.)	independent	pendulum	urgency
definitely	industry	percent	vegetable
determine	ineligible	person	very
develop	influence	personal	woman
development	insurance	personnel	women

Listening Discrimination

Listen to the following pairs of words and mark in the appropriate box whether the stress pattern is the same or different.

		Same	Diff.
1.	after before		
2.	maybe perhaps		
3.	dominion beautiful		
4.	comfortable vegetable		
5.	dictionary secretary		
6.	economics sympathetic		
7.	inventory municipal		
8.	probably embarrass		
9.	photographer photographic		
10.	theory agree		
11.	interesting mechanic		
12.	personal personnel		
13.	person percent		
14.	beginning develop		
15.	opinion agency		
16.	ad hoc haddock		
17.	fifty fifteen		
18.	differ defer		



The tail that wags the dog.

Movable Stress

A. The words in the first column have been changed into nouns ending in '-ity'. Pronounce both lists with the proper stress. (More advanced students could cover the second column and guess what the noun is.)

able	ability
active	activity
adaptable	adaptability
advise	advisability
agile	agility
capable	capability
festival	festivity
flexible	flexibility
futile	futility
hostile	hostility
liable	liability
native	nativity
possible	possibility
probable	probability
product	productivity
reliable	reliability
responsible	responsibility
sensible	sensibility
stable	stability
universe	university
verbose	verbosity

In order to avoid interference from one exercise to the next, it is suggested that only one be done per day.

B. Change these words to adjectives ending in '-ic'. Pronounce aloud.

academy	academic
acrobat	acrobatic
alcohol	alcoholic
alderman	aldermanic
apology	apologetic
aristocrat	aristocratic
athlete	athletic
atmosphere	atmospheric
character	characteristic
democrat	democratic
diplomat	diplomatic
economy	economic
emphasis	emphatic
energy	energetic
geography	geographic
harmony	harmonic
hero	heroic
hypnotize	hypnotic
idiom	idiomatic
idiot	idiotic
magnet	magnetic
patriot	patriotic
philosophy	philosophic
photograph	photographic
problem	problematic
prophet	prophetic
realist	realistic
scholar	scholastic
symbol	symbolic
sympathy	sympathetic
system	systematic

C. Change these words to adjectives ending in '-ical'. Pronounce aloud.

alphabet	alphabetical
analyse	analytical
arithmetic	arithmetical
electric	electrical
grammar	grammatical
history	historical
method	methodical
number	numerical
period	periodical
poet	poetical
politic	political
theatre	theatrical
theory	theoretical

D. Change these words to nouns or adjectives ending in '-ial'. Pronounce aloud.

circumstance	circumstantial
confidence	confidential
different	differential
editor	editorial
influence	influential
judge	judicial
memory	memorial
palace	palatial
residence	residential
substance	substantial

E. Change these verbs to nouns ending in '-ation'. Pronounce aloud.

abbreviate	abbreviation
abdicate	abdication
accelerate	acceleration
accommodate	accommodation
accumulate	accumulation
accuse	accusation
administrate	administration
admire	admiration
alter	alteration
amputate	amputation
animate	animation
appreciate	appreciation
communicate	communication
compile	compilation
compute	computation
condemn	condemnation
condense	condensation
confirm	confirmation
consult	consultation
co-operate	co-operation
dedicate	dedication
degrade	degradation
demobilize	demobilization
demoralize	demoralization
denunciate	denunciation
deport	deportation
derive	derivation
educate	education
elevate	elevation
eliminate	elimination
exclaim	exclamation
expect	expectation
explain	explanation
explore	exploration
export	exportation
federate	federation
filter	filtration
flirt	flirtation
generate	generation
imagine	imagination
incline	inclination
indicate	indication
inflate	inflation
inspire	inspiration
invite	invitation
limit	limitation
lubricate	lubrication
organize	organization
participate	participation
populate	population
preserve	preservation
protest	protestation
publish	publication
quote	quotation
realize	realization
recommend	recommendation
represent	representation
restore	restoration
reveal	revelation
salute	salutation
specialize	specialization
tempt	temptation
terminate	termination
tolerate	toleration
transform	transformation
transport	transportation
vegetate	vegetation
vibrate	vibration

A Stressing Bee

Why not have a 'Stressing Bee' (like a Spelling Bee)? The class is divided into two teams. The teacher will say the 'root' word and spell the suffix; the students, on an alternating basis, will try to say the derived word with the correct stress. The team with the most correct answers wins.

F. Change these verbs to nouns ending in '-ition'. Pronounce aloud.

abolish	abolition
acquire	acquisition
compete	competition
recognize	recognition
repeat	repetition

G. Change these words to nouns ending in '-ian'. Pronounce aloud.

beauty	beautician
Brazil	Brazilian
diet	dietician
Edmonton	Edmontonian
Hungary	Hungarian
Italy	Italian
library	librarian
magic	magician
music	musician
Peru	Peruvian
politics	politician
statistics	statistician
Toronto	Torontonian

"Odd one" out . . .

Find the word whose stress pattern doesn't match.

1. dictionary
   education
   automatic
   intermission

2. women
   button
   bottom
   begin

3. committee
   mechanic
   horizon
   comedy

4. difficult
   agency
   department
   actual

5. develop
   opinion
   probable
   contribute

6. comfortable
   Canada
   continue
   personal

7. analysis
   economy
   apology
   photographic

8. opportunity
   stationary
   secretary
   vegetable

9. supervisor
   necessary
   economy
   military

10. elevation
    television
    mediation
    admission

Multiple Stress

The stress shifts according to the various suffixes added to the root. Decide where the primary stress goes and pronounce each word aloud.

A. 1. electric
   electronic
   electrify
   electrolysis
   electrician
   electrical
   electrification

2. photograph
   photographer
   photography
   photographic

3. analyse
   analysis
   analytical
   analogy

4. technique
   technology
   technological
   technician
   technical

5. medic
   medical
   medicine
   medicinal

6. economy
   economic
   economical

7. homogenize
   homogeneous
   homogeneity

8. telegraph
telegraphy
telegrapher
telegraphic

9. astronomy
astronomer
astronomic
astronomical

10. monopoly
monopolize
monopolistic

11. real
really
realize
reality
realism
realist
realistic
realization

12. circuit
circuitry
circuitous

13. archeology
archeological
archeologist

14. therapy
therapist
therapeutical
therapeutic

B. 1. voluntary
volition
volunteer
voluntarily

2. necessarily
necessity
necessary

3. compartment
compartmental
compartmentalize
compartmentalization

4. unanimous
unanimously
unanimity
unanimousness

5. theory
theoretic
theoretical
theoretician
theorist
theorize

6. divide
division
divisible
divisibility
divisional
divisive
divisor

7. multiple
multiply
multiplication
multiplicity
multiplier

8. navigate
navigation
navigability
navigable
navigator
navigational

9. natural
naturalism
naturalize
naturalization
naturalist
naturalistic

10. prefer
preference
preferable
preferential
preferment

11. produce (n.)
product
production
productive
productiveness
producible
productivity
produce (v.)
producer

12. relate
relation
relational
relationship
relative
relatively
relativity
relatedness

The "Hit Parade"

These are the words most frequently mispronounced by Francophone speakers of English. Look them up in a dictionary, mark the stressed syllables, and pronounce the words aloud.

agency
analysis
automatic
beginning
comfortable
committee
continue
definitely
develop
dictionary
economics
economy
eligible
embarrassed
horizon
industry
interesting
inventory
mechanic
necessary
opportunity
percent
personnel
personal
photographer
probably
psychology
supervisor
unnecessary
vegetable

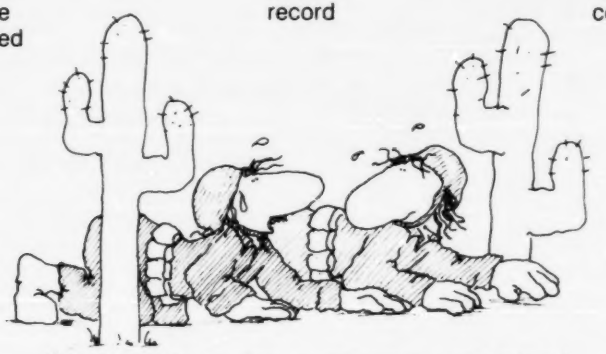
A pair of words frequently mispronounced is 'woman – women'. Students tend to show the difference between singular and plural in the second syllable, when in fact the distinction is made in the first:

WʊMən **WIMən**

Distinguishing Meaning by Stress

Complete the sentences with words from the list below. Decide on the correct stress.

desert	object	second
digest	perfect	subject
exploit	present	contract
incline	record	content
inclined		



"YEAH BUT WHY'D WE HAVE TO DESERT TO A DESERT?"

1. A dry barren region is a _____ .
2. To run away from military duty illegally is to _____ .
3. A collection of summaries is a _____ .
4. To absorb and use nourishment is to _____ .
5. To make use of something unfairly is to _____ .
6. A bold, daring act is an _____ .
7. A slope or side of a hill is an _____ .
8. To be favourable to or to prefer is to be _____ .
9. Anything which can be seen or touched is an _____ .
10. To oppose someone or something is to _____ .
11. Something without flaw or defect is said to be _____ .
12. To remove all faults from something is to _____ something.
13. Another word for a gift is a _____ .
14. To give or offer something is to _____ something.
15. In grammar, the tense which is most often associated with "now" is the_____ .
16. A disk for use on a phonograph is a _____ .
17. In sports, the best yet achieved is a _____ .
18. To write down for future use is to _____ .
19. 1/60 of a minute is a _____ .
20. To assign a person to a temporary position is to _____ .
21. After the "first" comes the " _____ ".
22. Something discussed and studied is a _____ .
23. To bring under power or influence is to _____ .
24. A written agreement that can be enforced by law is called a _____ .
25. The opposite of "to expand" is "to _____ ".
26. We'll just have to be _____ with whatever accommodation we get.
27. The subject matter of a book is called the _____ .

Numbers and Stress

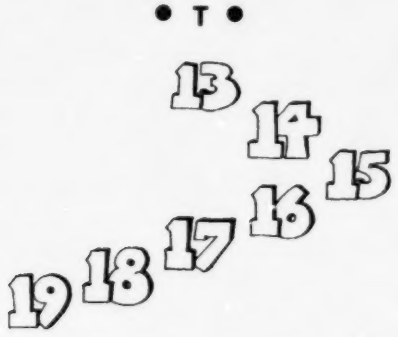
Stress plays an important role in distinguishing numbers. Analyse and practise pronouncing the following numbers.

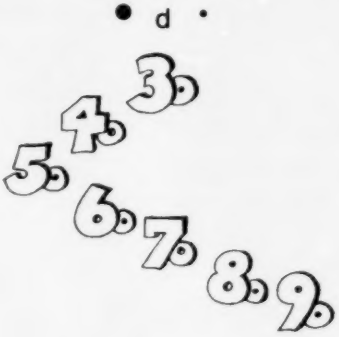
TEENS

The teens have two primary stressed syllables and a /t/ sound at the beginning of the stressed syllable '-teen'.

TENS

The multiples of ten always have the primary stress on the first syllable. The last syllable is unstressed, and the written 't' in -ty at the beginning of the unstressed syllable is pronounced /d/.





Answer the following questions:

1. How much is 2 times 15?
2. How much is 80 divided by 2?
3. I had $400.00, and spent $317.00 on a camera. How much money do I have left?
4. I've got 18 cents; how much do I need to make a dollar?
5. How much is 30 divided by 2?
6. Cheryl paid $19.00 for a hammer; do you think that was expensive?
7. Sue had 70 cents; she lost 2 nickels and a dime. How much money has she got left?
8. Hugh was 13 years old in 1970; how old is he now?
9. Carolyn bought a picture for $17.00. The sales tax was 7%. What was the total price?
10. What is the square root of 16 ($\sqrt{16}$)?
11. How much is 2 times 30?
12. John had 19 chickens and bought 17 more yesterday. How many chickens does John have now?
13. The First World War began in 1914. How many years ago did the First World War begin?
14. Joe paid $16.00 for a pair of shoes. Do you think he paid too much?
15. I have some cash, 2 nickels and 3 pennies. How much money do I have?
16. Jack is trying to find out how much it will cost him to visit his father. The train ticket will cost $90.00. He will also have to spend $14.00 for food and $9.00 in taxi fares. How much will the trip cost?
17. Joanne will take her holidays between May 14th and May 30th. How long will her holiday last?

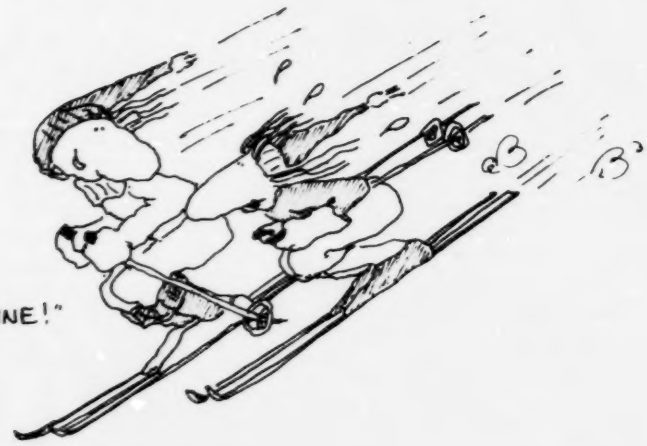
Unstressed Function Words in Phrases

Practise the pronunciation of frequently used function words in the following phrases. Make sure not to stress the prepositions, articles, conjunctions, etc.

in the Box
on the TAble
from the beGINning
with a FORK
to the FRONT
on the SHELF
toward the DOOR
near the CENTre
is the WORST
after the CLASS
for the KIDS
under the BED

and the OTHers
until the END
off the TRACK
up the LADder
at the CONference
with a DATE
to the OFfice
for a CHANGE
were the BEST
was a BORE
till the BREAK
or the OTHer

about an HOUR
above the EDGE
across the YARD
against the WALL
along the CURB
among FRIENDS
before the MEEting
behind the CAR
below the hoRIzon
beside the DESK
between the WINDows



BACKWARD BUILD-UP EXERCISES

The following exercises have two parts. Part I consists of lists of words difficult to pronounce. Listen to each word and then repeat. Underline the syllable which has the primary stress. In Part II the words are put into backward build-up drills. Listen to the tape or your teacher and repeat aloud, or read along with the tape.

EXERCISE A

Part I

industry	necessary	comfortable	theory
development	probably	developed	agree
economic	inventory	photograph	personnel
dictionary	economy	perfect	characteristic
agency	opinion	mechanism	

Part II

1. INdustry PRIvate INdustry work in PRIvate INdustry They PROBably work in PRIvate INdustry.
2. deVELopment ecoNOMic deVELopment RAPid ecoNOMic deVELopment CANada once had RAPid ecoNOMic deVELopment.
3. DICtionary CaNAdian DICtionary preFERS the CaNAdian DICtionary HELen preFERS the CaNAdian DICtionary.
4. Agency indePENdent Agency HIRED an indePENdent Agency The TASK force HIRED an indePENdent Agency.
5. NECessary ABsolutely NECessary not ABsolutely NECessary PROBably not ABsolutely NECessary It's PROBably not ABsolutely NECessary.
6. INventory the enTIRE INventory DeSTROYED the enTIRE INventory FIre deSTROYED the enTIRE INventory.
7. eCONomy the AMERican eCONomy dePENdent on the AMERican eCONomy The caNAdian eCONomy is dePENdent on the AMERican eCONomy.
8. oPINion PERsonal oPINion my PERsonal oPINion That is my PERsonal oPINion.
9. COMFortable very COMFortable CHESterfields are very COMFortable These CHESterfields are very COMFortable.
10. deVELoped poorly deVELoped was poorly deVELoped The PHOtograph was poorly deVELoped.
11. PERfect makes PERfect Usually makes PERfect PRACtice Usually makes PERfect.
12. MECHanism repair the MECHanism COULDn't repair the MECHanism The engiNEER COULDn't repair the MECHanism.
13. THEORy on the THEORy aGREE on the THEORy The WOMen aGREE on the THEORy.
14. PersonNEL aGREES with PersonNEL Usually aGREES with personNEL STAFfing Usually aGREES with PersonNEL.
15. characteRISTic INTeresting characteRISTic reVEALED an INTeresting characteRISTic Her ACtion reVEALED an INTeresting characteRISTic.

EXERCISE B

Part I

achievements	managerial
administrative	responsibilities
analysis	mechanic
financial	satisfaction
consider	statistical
consideration	supervisor
determined	systematic
diplomatic	participatory
energetic	democracy
remarkably	

"IS YOUR DIGEST EASY TO DIGEST?"

Part II

1. aCHIEvements reMARKable aCHIEvements THEY've MADE reMARKable aCHIEvements. THEY've MADE some reMARKable aCHIEvements.
2. adMINistrative adMINistrative OFficer HE'S an adMINistrative OFficer. HE'S an eFIcient adMINistrative OFficer.
3. aNALysis fiNANcial aNALysis staTIStical apPROACH to the fiNANcial aNALysis she preFERS a staTIStical apPROACH to the fiNANcial aNALysis.
4. conSIDer THINGS to conSIDer we have some THINGS to conSIDer. we have some SERious THINGS to conSIDer.
5. consideRAtion under consideRAtion The PLAN is under consideRAtion. The deVELopment PLAN is under consideRAtion.
6. deTERmined CAN'T be deTERmined The CAUSE CAN'T be deTERmined. The exACT CAUSE CAN'T be deTERmined.
7. diploMATic a diploMATic COURier She TRAVels as a diploMATic COURier. She TRAVels to FOReign CAPitals as a diploMATic COURier.
8. enerGETic reMARKably enerGETic The OLD MAN is reMARKably enerGETic.
9. manaGERial manaGERial responsiBILities ALL the manaGERial responsiBILities He asSUMES ALL the manaGERial responsiBILities.
10. meCHANic TRANsport meCHANIc as a TRANsport meCHANic TRAINED as a TRANsport meCHANic she's GOing to be TRAINED as a TRANsport meCHANic.
11. satisFACtion guaranTEE satisFACtion we will guaranTEE satisFACtion. we will unconDITionally guaranTEE satisFACtion.
12. staTIStical staTIStical aNALysis perFORMed the staTIStical aNALysis They perFORMed the staTIStical aNALysis for the dePARTment of Finance.
13. SUpervisor diVISional SUpervisor rePORT to the diVISional SUpervisor New emPLOYees must rePORT to the diVISIonal SUpervisor.
14. systeMATic a systeMATic examinAtion Before LEAVIng MAKE a systeMATIc examinAtion. Before LEAVing MAKE a systeMATic examinAtion of the PREMises.
15. deMOCracy parTICipatory deMOCcracy the PRINciple of parTICipatory deMOCracy we beLIEVE in the PRINciple of parTICipatory deMOCracy.

EXERCISE C

Part I

frustrated	economy	detriment	analysis
disciplinary	nationalism	results	registration
experimental	apostrophe	differences	women
vegetables	frequently	practice	government
contains	municipal	unusual	

Part II

1. FRUStrated comPLEtely FRUStrated is comPLEtely FRUStrated The PRINCipal is comPLEtely FRUStrated.
2. DISciplinary DISciplinary ACTion TAKE DISciplinary ACTion have to TAKE DISciplinary ACTion WE'll have to TAKE DISciplinary ACTion.
3. experiMENTal STRICTly experiMENTal reMAINS STRICTly experiMENTal The new WEAPons reMAIN STRICTly experiMENTal. The USE of the new WEAPons reMAINS STRICTly experiMENTal.
4. VEGetables, many VEGetables conTAINS many VEGetables DIet conTAINS many VEGetables. A BALanced DIet conTAINS many VEGetables.
5. eCONomy domiNAtion of our eCONomy FOReign domiNAtion of our eCONomy InFLAtion in CANada is caused by FOReign domiNAtion of our eCONomy.
6. NATionalism for the sake of NATionalism NATionalism for the sake of NATionalism beLIEVE in NATionalism for the sake of NATionalism I do not beLIEVE in NATionalism for the sake of NATionalism.
7. aPOStrophe an aPOStrophe preCEded by an aPOStrophe is FREquently preCEded by an aPOStrophe The LETter S is FREquently preCEded by an aPOStrophe.
8. muNICipal muNICipal afFAIRS SPECializes in muNICipal afFAIRS The PROgram SPECializes in muNICipal afFAIRS.
9. detriMENTal exTREmely detriMENTal can be exTREmely detriMENTal The reSULTS of polLUtion can be exTREmely detriMENTal. The reSULTS of polLUtion can be exTREmely detriMENTal.
10. DIFferences REgional DIFferences are the REgional DIFferences sigNIFicant are the REgional DIFferences How sigNIFicant are the REgional DIFferences?
11. PRACtice much PRACtice the reSULT of much PRACtice PerFECtion is the reSULT of much PRACtice.
12. unUsual quite unUsual An INcrease is quite unUsual. A fifTEEN percent INcrease is quite unUsual.
13. aNALysis METHod of aNALysis deVELop a METHod of aNALysis Let's deVELop a METHod of aNALysis.
14. regisTRAtion a new regisTRAtion beGINning a new regisTRAtion They are beGINning a new regisTRAtion.
15. WOMen of WOMen STEReotyping of WOMen unFAvourable STEReotyping of WOMen will GOVernment POLicy stop the unFAvourable STEReotyping of WOMen?

EXERCISE D

Part I

policy	convenience	economics	features
opposition	personal	recently	operation
capacity	details	efficiency	involves
business	development	equipment	performance
category	difficulties	service	reliability

Part II

1. POLicy MONetary POLicy their MONetary POLicy oppoSITion to their MONetary POLicy There is oppoSITion to their MONetary POLicy.
2. caPACity at full caPACity proDUcing at full caPAcity is not proDUcing at full caPACity The eCONomy is not proDUcing at full caPACity.
3. BUSiness imPORTant BUSiness VERy imPORTant BUSiness THAT is VERy imPORTant BUSIness.
4. CATegory DIFferent CATegory TOtally DIFferent CATegory beLONGS in a TOtally DIFferent CATegory That Item beLONGS in a TOtally DIFferent CATegory.
5. conVEnience PERsonal conVEnience a MATter of PERsonal conVEnience PUREly a MATter of PERsonal conVEnience It's PUREly a MATter of PERsonal conVEnience.
6. DEtails TECHnical DEtails GO into TECHnical DEtails I DON'T want to GO into TECHnical DEtails.
7. deVELopment interNATional deVELopment It ALL dePENDS on interNATional deVElopment. It ALL dePENDS on PROPer interNATional deVELopment.
8. DIFficulties TECHNical DIFficulties exPERiencing TECHnical DIFficulties The NETwork is exPERiencing TECHnical DIFficulties.
9. ecoNOMics I've been STUDying ecoNOMics. I've been STUDying adVANCED ecoNOMics. I've REcently been STUDying adVANCED ecoNOMics.
10. efFICiency for their efFICiency WELL-KNOWN for their efFICiency They're WELL-KNOWN for their overall efFICiency.
11. eQUIPment He's HANDling the eQUIPment. He's LEARNing to HANDie the eQUIPment. He's LEARNing to HANDle the elecTRONic eQUIPment.
12. SERvice They OFfer a SERvice. They OFfer an EXcellent SERvice. They OFfer their CUSTomers an EXcellent SERvice.
13. FEAtures atTRACTive FEAtures It has SEVeral atTRACTive FEAtures. It has SEVeral atTRACTive inDUSTrial FEAtures.
14. opeRAtion an INtricate opeRAtion It inVOLVES an INtricate opeRAtion. The PROgram inVOLVES an INtricate opeRAtion.
15. perFORMance specTACular perFORMance we WITnessed a specTAClular perFORMance. we REGularly WITnessed a specTACular perFORMance.
16. reliaBILity was seLECTed for his reliaBILity. The seCURity OFficer was seLECTed for his reliaBILity. The seCURity OFFICER was SElected for his PROven reliaBILity.

EXERCISE E

Part I

emergency	ignorance	opportunity	mechanism
reasonable	conspiracy	advantage	constantly
reference	effectiveness	proposal	pendulum
accuracy	revisions	resources	
ensure	manageable	routine	

Part II

1. eMERGency an eMERGency NOT an eMERGency is NOT an eMERGency This is NOT an eMERGency.
2. REAsonable remain REAsonable must reMAIN REAsonable MANagement must reMAIN REAsonable.
3. REFerence of REFerence LETter of REFerence reQUESTing a LETter of REFerence HEATHer's reqQUESTing a LETter of REFerence.
4. ACcuracy LEVel of ACcurancy HIGH level of ACcuracy enSURE a HIGH level of ACcuracy we've GOT to enSURE a HIGH level of ACcuracy.
5. IGnorance of IGnorance conSPIRacy of IGnorance There is a conSPIRacy of IGnorance.
6. efFECTiveness QUEStioned our efFECTiveness QUEStioned our Overall efFECTiveness The JOURnalist QUEStioned our Overall efFECTiveness.
7. reVISions MINor reVISions some MInor reVISions IMPlemented some MInor reVISions The SECretary IMPlemented some MInor reVISions. The exECutive SECretary IMPlemented some MINor reVISions.
8. MANageable The TASK isn't MANageable. The proPOSED TASK isn't MANageable. The proPOSED TASK of reorganiZAtion just isn't MANageable.
9. opporTUity of the opporTUnity TOOK adVANTage of the opporTUnity He TOOK adVANTage of the opporTUnity. He TOOK conSIDerable adVANTage of the opporTUnity.
10. proPOsal Do you have any obJECTions to the proPOsal? Do you have any speCIFic obJECTions to the proPOsal? Do you have any speCIFic obJECTions to the adVIser's proPOsal?
11. reSOURces ENergy, MINES and reSOURces the dePARTment of ENergy, MINES and reSOURces she's an adVIser with the dePARTment of ENergy, MINES and reSOURces.
12. rouTINE aDOPTed a rouTINE aDOPTed an esTABLished rouTINE SIMply aDOPTed an esTABLished rouTINE we SIMply aDOPTed an esTABlished and PROven rouTINE.
13. MECHanism PROPer MECHanism SEARCH for the PROPer MECHanism CONstantly SEARCH for the PROPer MECHanism we've GOT to CONstantly SEARCH for the PROPer MECHanism.
14. PENdulum of the PENdulum SWINGS of the PENdulum VIolent SWINGS of the PENdulum THESE VIolent SWINGS of the PENdulum STOP THESE VIolent SWINGS of the PENdulum.

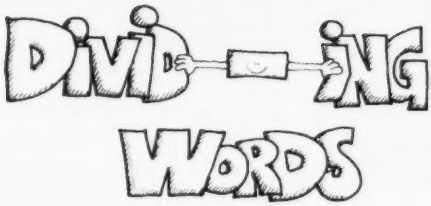
EXERCISE F

Part I

strategic	vehicle	commission	ambiguity
deficit	departmental	competition	idea
promised	determined	success	salary
management	meeting	contributor	increment
jurisdiction	circumstances	attitude	

Part II

1. straTEgic Overview the straTEgic Overview subMIT the straTEgic Overview. Please subMIT the straTEgic Overview.
2. DEficit a reDUCED DEficit PROMised a reDUCED DEficit The THRONE speech PROMised a reDUCED DEficit.
3. MANagement MIDdle MANagement ROLE of MIDdle MANagement The DIFficult ROLE of MIDdle MANagement.
4. jurisDICtion proVINCial jurisDICtion is a proVINCial jurisDICtion EduCAtion is a proVINCial jurisDICtion.
5. VEhicle departMENTal VEhicle a departMENTal VEhicle FREquently DRIVES a departMENTal VEhicle she FREquently DRIVES a departMENTal VEhicle.
6. deTERmined to be deTERmined Your SALary has YET to be deTERMined. Your iNITIal SALary has YET to be deTERMined.
7. MEETing PREvious MEETing ISsues aRIsing from the PREvious MEETing we conSIDered a vaRIety of ISsues aRIsing from the PREvious MEETIng.
8. CIRcumstances dePENding on the CIRcumstances The apPOINTment will be MADE dePENDing on the CIRcumstances. The poLITical apPOINTment will be MADE dePENDing on the CIRcumstances.
9. comMISsion I was adVISED by the comMISsion. I was adVISED of my apPOINTment by the comMISsion. I was adVISED of my apPOINTment by a repreSENTative of the comMISsion.
10. compeTITion my sucCESS in the compeTITion I've been NOtified of my sucCESS in the compeTITion. I've been offICIally NOtified of my sucCESS in the compeTITion.
11. conTRIButor You autoMATically beCOME a conTRIButor. By VIRtue of your poSITion you autoMATically beCOME a conTRIButor.
12. ALtitude the corRECT ALtitude clearly INdicates the corRECT ALtitude The alTIMeter clearly INdicates the corRECT ALtitude.
13. ambiGUity by ambiGUity creAted by ambiGUity often creAted by ambiGUity HUMour is often creAted by ambiGUity.
14. iDEa an EXcellent iDEa PLAN is an EXcellent iDEa Your conTINgency PLAN is an EXcellent iDEa.
15. INcrement Your SALary inCREAses by ANnual INcrements. Your SALary inCREAses by predeTERmined ANnual INcrements. Your TOtal SALary inCREAses by predeTERmined ANnual INcrements.



DIVIDING WORDS

Students have asked for a list of rules on the division of English words. There is no easy answer; not all syllable divisions are acceptable as end-of-line divisions and many words can be divided in more than one place. Furthermore, dictionaries do not all use the same system. Some divide words according to pronunciation, others according to derivation. However, the following rules will cover most cases.

1. Do not divide one-syllable words:
   bridge, clothes, school, talked, washed.
2. Do not divide words of four letters:
   city, iron, hobo, idol, omit.
3. Do not leave a single letter alone on a line:
   against, enough, unite, ocean, irate.
4. Avoid carrying over to the next line a two-letter syllable or a syllable where the only audible sound is a dark 'l':
   hurry, nearly, waited, double, handle.
5. Divide compound words between the two 'words', and hyphenated words at the hyphen:
   air-port, some-one, under-age;
   by-election, go-between, self-control.
6. Divide words between double consonants except
   a) where the base word ends in a double consonant

val-ley	**but**	call-ing
control-ling		kill-ing
sud-den		odd-ity
put-ting (placing)		putt-ing (golf)
occur-rence		err-ing

   b) where such a division may lead the reader to confuse one word with another:

re-address	**not**	read-dress
re-allocate		real-locate

7. Divide words between two vowels only where they are pronounced separately:
   arche-ology, pronunci-ation

8. If the vowel is short and the syllable is stressed, the single consonant is usually left at the end of the syllable:

   del-egate, fig-ure, mod-ern, prov-ince.

9. If the vowel is long, the division is usually after the vowel:

   fla-vour, pri-me-val, mo-bile, pro-tein.

10. Divide at the prefix:

    pre-determine, mis-understand, pro-motion, for-give, fore-see.

11. Suffixes:

    a) Words are often divided before semantic suffixes:

       danc-ing, fast-est, warm-ly.

    b) Divide words before the following endings which are pronounced as one syllable:

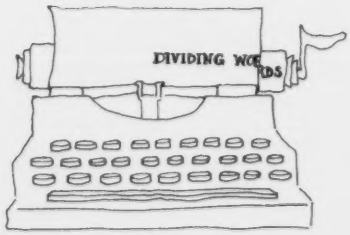
-cial	provin-cial
-cion	suspi-cion
-cious	mali-cious
-geous	gor-geous
-gions	reli-gions
-sion	revi-sion
-tial	confiden-tial
-tion	educa-tion
-tious	ambi-tious

    c) Divide words before most semantic suffixes. This generally ensures that the base word remains as a unit.

-able	remark-able
-ance	insur-ance
-ant	account-ant
-ence	independ-ence
-ent	superintend-ent
-ible	flex-ible
-ical	log-ical
-ness	busi-ness
-hood	child-hood

12. Do not divide:

    a) people's names
    b) initials before the family name
    c) titles such as Mr., Ms., Capt.
    d) abbreviations: CBC, NATO, CIDA, Dept. Ass.
    e) the last word of a paragraph or page.



ANSWER KEY

Listening for Stress and Unstress (p. 29)

ACcuracy
Agency
aGREE
ANalyse
aNALysis
aPOStrophe
ARea
ATom
autoMATic

beGINning
CHARacter
COMfortable
comMITtee
compenSAtion
COMplicated
conCERNED
conSENT
conSIDered

CONstantly
conTINue
conTRIBute
DEcrease (n.)
DEFinitely
deTERmine
deVELop
deVELopment

DICtionary
disTRIBute
ecoNOMics
eCONomy
efFICently
elecTRICian
ELigible
emBARrassed
eMERgency

engiNEER
fifTEEN
FRUStrated
geOGraphy
hoRIzon
hyPOTHesis
iDEa
IGnorance
ilLEGible

iMAGine
inADequately
INcrease (n.)
indePENdent
INdustry
inELigible
INfluence
inSURance

INteresting
INventory
iTALics
MAINtenance
MANagement
meCHANic
MECHanism
MODerator
MORal

moRALE
muNICipal
municiPALity
muSEum
necesSARily
NECessary
OBject
OBstacle
opporTUnity

oPINion
OPerating
organiZAtion
PENdulum
perCENT
PERson
PERsonal
personNEL

phoTOGrapher
phoTOGraphy
poSITion
PRACtise
PREFace
PRESently
PROBably
psyCHOLogist
psyCHIatrist

REAsonable
RECord (n.)
REFerence
speCIFic
subMIT
SUpervisor
SYLlable
THEatre
TOLerance

THEory
unUsual
Usually
URgency
VEGetable
VERy
WOMan
WOMen

Listening Discrimination (p. 30)

1. different
2. different
3. different
4. same
5. same
6. same
7. different
8. different
9. different
10. different
11. different
12. different
13. different
14. same
15. different
16. different
17. different
18. different

Movable Stress (p. 30-33)

A. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -ity.
B. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -ic.
C. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -ical.
D. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -ial.
E. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -tion.
F. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -tion.
G. The stress is on the syllable immediately before the suffix -ian.

"Odd one" out . . . (p. 33)

1. DICtionary
2. beGIN
3. COMedy
4. dePARTment
5. PROBable
6. conTINue
7. photoGRAPHic
8. opporTUnity
9. eCONomy
10. TELevision

Multiple Stress (p. 33/34)

A.

1. eLECTric
   elecTRONic
   eLECTrify
   elecTROLysis
   elecTRICian
   eLECTrical
   electrifiCAtion
2. PHOtograph
   phoTOGrapher
   phoTOGraphy
   photoGRAPHic
3. ANalyse
   aNALysis
   anaLYTical
   aNALogy
4. techNIQUE
   techNOLogy
   techNICian
   TECHnical
5. MEDic
   MEDical
   MEDicine
   meDICinal
6. eCONomy
   ecoNOMic
   ecoNOMical
7. hoMOGenize
   homoGEneous
   homogeNEity
8. TELegraph
   teLEGraphy
   teLEGrapher
   teleGRAPHic
9. asTRONomy
   asTRONomer
   astroNOMic
   astroNOMical
10. moNOPoly
    moNOPolize
    monopoLISTic
11. REAL
    REALly
    REALize
    reALity
    REALism
    REAList
    reaLISTic
    realiSAtion
12. CIRcuit
    CIRcuitry
    cirCUitous
13. archeOLogy
    archeoLOGical
    archeOLogist
14. THERapy
    THERapist
    theraPEUTical
    theraPEUTic

B.

1. VOLuntary
   voLITion
   volunTEER
   volunTARily
2. necesSARily
   neCESsity
   NECessary
3. comPARTment
   compartMENTal
   compartMENTalize
   compartmentaliZAtion
4. uNANimous
   uNANimously
   unaNIMity
   uNANimousness
5. THEORy
   theoRETic
   theoRETical
   theoreTICian
   THEorist
   THEorize
6. diVIDE
   diVISion
   diVISible
   divisiBILity
   diVISional
   diVIsive
   diVIsor
7. MULtiple
   MULtiply
   multipliCAtion
   multiPLICity
   MULtiplier
8. NAVigate
   naviGAtion
   navigaBILity
   NAVigable
   NAVigator
   naviGAtional
9. NATural
   NATuralism
   NATuralize
   naturaliZAtion
   NATuralist
   naturaLIStic
10. preFER
    PREFerence
    PREFerable
    prefeRENtial
    preFERment
11. PROduce (n.)
    PRODuct
    proDUCtion
    proDUCtive
    proDUCtiveness
    proDUcible
    producTIVity
    proDUCE (v.)
    proDUcer
12. reLATE
    reLAtion
    reLAtional
    reLAtionship
    RELative
    RELatively
    reLAtedness

The "Hit Parade" (p. 35)

Agency	conTINue	ELigible	meCHANic	phoTOGrapher
aNALysis	DEFinitely	emBARrassed	NECessary	PROBably
autoMATic	deVELop	hoRIzon	opporTUnity	psyCHOLogy
beGINning	DICtionary	INdustry	perCENT	SUpervisor
COMfortable	ecoNOMics	INteresting	personNEL	unNECessary
comMITtee	eCONomy	INventory	PERsonal	VEGetable

Distinguishing Meaning by Stress (p. 36)

1. DESert
2. deSERT
3. DIgest
4. diGEST
5. exPLOIT
6. EXploit
7. INcline
8. inCLINED
9. OBject
10. obJECT
11. PERfect
12. perFECT
13. PRESent
14. preSENT
15. PRESent
16. RECord
17. RECord
18. reCORD
19. SECond
20. seCOND
21. SECond
22. SUBject
23. subJECT
24. CONtract
25. conTRACT
26. conTENT
27. CONtent

Numbers and Stress (p. 37)

1. THIRty
2. FORty
3. EIGHty-THREE
4. EIGHty-TWO
5. FIFTEEN
6. –
7. FIFty
8. –
9. EIGHTEEN DOLlars and NINEty CENTS
10. FOUR
11. SIXty
12. THIRty-SIX
13. –
14. no
15. THIRTEEN CENTS
16. one HUNDred and THIRTEEN DOLlars
17. SIXTEEN DAYS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SUFFIXES

-able	23	-ent	20	-ical	11	-let	23	-plasty	17
-acy	23	-eous	16	-ience	15	-like	23	-poly	17
-ade	22	-er	23	-iency	15	-ling	23	-ry	23
-age	23	-esque	22	-ient	15	-logy	17	-scape	23
-al	23	-ess	23	-ify	12	-ly	23	-scopy	17
-ance	20	-ette	22	-igue	22	-machy	17	-ship	23
-ancy	20	-ety	10	-inal	16	-mathy	17	-sion	14
-ant	20	-fold	23	-ion	13	-ment	23	-some	23
-aque	22	-ful	23	-ional	14	-mental	23	-sophy	17
-ary	20	-gamy	17	-ious	16	-most	23	-ster	23
-ate	18	-geny	17	-ique	22	-metry	17	-tion	13
-chromy	17	-gony	17	-ise	23	-ness	23	-tomy	17
-cracy	17	-gram	21	-ish	23	-nomy	17	-trophy	17
-cy	23	-graph	21	-ism	23	-oon	22	-tude	21
-dom	23	-graphy	17	-ist	23	-or	23	-ual	13
-eal	13	-hood	23	-ive	23	-osis	22	-uan	15
-ean	15	-ia	12	-ize	23	-our	23	-uous	16
-ectomy	17	-ial	12	-itis	22	-ous	19	-ward	23
-ee	22	-iable	22	-ium	15	-pathy	17	-wise	23
-eer	22	-ible	13	-ity	10	-phagy	17	-worthy	23
-ence	20	-ic	11	-latry	17	-phily	17		
-ency	20			-less	23	-phony	17		

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